Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken

# Food Security



| Organisation | Date | Reporting Period |
|---|---|---|
| Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Juba (South Sudan) | | 2014 |

| Activity | | 2014 | Implemented by | | Rio marker | | Gender marker |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number | Name | Actual expenditure | Name Organisation | channel | mitigation/adaptation | significant/principal | significant/principal |
| 23857 | Livelihoods Development Program (LDP) | 608,000 | IFAD | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |
| 23864 | Private Sector Development Program (PSD) | 86,699 | IFC | Multilateral organization | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 24064 | South Sudan Agribusiness Development Program (SSADP) | 885,593 | Mott MacDonald BV | Research institute and comp | Not applicable | Not applicable | Significant |
| 24723 | Feeder Roads | 760,000 | WFP | Multilateral organization | Adaptation | Significant | Not applicable |
| 25367 | South Sudan - Seeds Sector Development Program (SS-SSDP) | 266,000 | AGRA | Research institute and comp | Adaptation | Significant | Significant |

| Result Area 1 | Increase in sustainable food production | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 1.1a:** How large has the increase in food production been? | The three Equatorias (Green Belt) have a high potential to intensify agriculture as a business for both small holder and larger enterprises. The Equatorias account for around 40% of the total area under cropland in South Sudan (with, mostly, sorghum, followed by maize being main crops) and nearly 50% of crops being produced. The Green Belt is also the regional focus area of activities being supported through JBA.<br>The indicators under 1.1.a focus on the Equatorias.<br><br>The number of farming households in the Equatorias is estimated to be around 420,000. It is assumed that ca 10% of these households will be able to increase food production between the baseline year and 2015 (corrected for variations in rainfall). | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 1 food produced in metric tons (Equatorias) | 350,000 | 525,000 | 390,000 | 440,000 | 523,000 | FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 |
| Indicator 2 number of households with increased food production (Equatorias) | 0 | 40,000 | 8,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | National Baseline survey (2009), FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 |
| Indicator 3 national food production | | | | 865,000 | 1,000,000 | FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 |
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| **Result Question 1.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved? | The SSLDP program, implemented by IFAD and ihe ministry of agriculture supports around 900 small holder groups were established (of which around 600 female headed households) to increase agricultural production.<br><br>The crisis caused setbacks for both the SSADP (result area 3.1) and the AGRA Seeds project (result area 1.2) ; they have not contributed significantly to these results. The Feeder roads program component of the SSLDP and the WFP Feeder Roads project (result area 3.1) suffered delays in the implementation. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 1 food produced in households/communities benefiting from our programme in metric tons | 500 | 25000 | 1500 | 2250 | 2700 | SSLDP/IFAD |
| Indicator 2 number of households benefitting from our programme with increased food production | 750 | 5000 | 1000 | 2500 | 2500 | SSLDP/IFAD |
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| Result Area 1 | Increase in sustainable food production | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 1.2a:** How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed? | Efforts to increase production in the Equatorias focus on increasing the production/ha and the area under crops. Interventions relate to increasing the availability of improved seeds, use of fertiliser, use of good agronomic practices, increased accessibility to markets and improved storage. Larger farms make use of mechanization (i.e. tractors, at times being rented out to smaller farms). The concept of farming as a business is being introduced.<br><br>Availability of labor is at times a constraint. Both men and women are being employed. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 4 production in ton/ha | 0.80 | 1.05 | 0.85 | 0.95 | 1.25 | FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 |
| Indicator 5 cropland under cultivation in ha | 625,000 | 650,000 | 630,000 | 640,000 | 516,000 | World Bank<br>FAO/WFP crop and food security assessment, May 2015 |
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| **Result Question 1.2b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved? | SSLDP/IFAD program has achieved little outputs/results in area under cropland and in production/ha. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 4 production by communities benefitting from our programme in ton/ha | 0.80 | 1.50 | 0.85 | 0.95 | - | |
| Indicator 5 cropland under cultivation by communities benefitting from our programme in ha | 1000 | 4,500 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | SSLDP/IFAD |
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| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 1 | Increase in sustainable food production |
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| D. Results achieved much poorer than planned | |
| Reasons for result achieved: | The crisis and insecurity has set back the results of ongoing activities and has delayed the start of new ones. The economic situation has worsened in 2014: the overvalued exchange rate punishes exporters and rewards importers with access to international currencies. The commitment of the government to development and the capacity and resources of relevant ministries have eroded in the course of 2014.<br><br>In this situation recruiting and retaining good international staff is problematic. Even duty travel can be an issue. |
| Implications for planning: | The embassy adopts a creative and pro-active approach, including seeking continuous interaction and communciation with implementing partners and other donors. Flexibility is needed when, due to the changing context, adjustments are called for. This leads to shorter term workplans and budgets (6 months). To reduce risks, liquidity provision is limited to the financial needs for half a year. |

| Result Area 3 | More efficient markets and an improved business climate | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 3.1a:** Did business activity and trade increase and was it inclusive? | Developments were generally negative for business activity and trade.<br>The importing private sector suffers an increasing lack of foreign currency.<br>Roads have become worse rather than better. The relatively good condition of the tarmac road to Juba -compared to other roads- leads to a competitive advantage for Ugandan -and Kenyan- products. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 6 increase in number of jobs (m/f) | 1500 | 15,000 | 2,500 | 3,500 | -- | There are no statistical data. |
| Indicator 7 number of households with increased income | 800 | 8,500 | 1,750 | 2,250 | -- | There are no statistical data. |
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| Result Question | Answer | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 3.1b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to these results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved? | First indications suggest that the contribution of the embassy to the rehabilitation or spot repairs of 4 feeder roads will have positive effects. This is demonstrated by relative dynamisn in the Magwi region in the wake of the rehabilitation of the Pageri-Magwi road. Surveys will have to bear this out.<br>In 2014 prospects were that no banks in South Sudan would be willing to finance the business cases developed with support from SSADP, not even with guarantees provided from the programme. If this changes SSADP can make a difference in creating income and employment .<br>In 2014 consideration was given to follow-up of the IFC PSD programme, but conclusions have not been drawn yet. Under the conditions prevailing in 2014 little benefit was expected of new top-down initiatives (from an unwilling and incapable government). | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 6 increase in number of jobs (m/f), linked to activities supported by our programme | 0 | 4500 | 0 | 200 | 400 | Provisional figures/ guestimates. |
| Indicator 7 number of households with increased income, linked to activites supported by our programme | 0 | 2500 | 0 | 120 | 200 | Provisional data/ guestimates. |
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| Result Area 3 | More efficient markets and an improved business climate | | | | | |
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| **Result Question 3.2a:** How large has the increase been in international investments and international trade? | The year 2014 can be characterised by the term stagnation, even erosion of investments and trade. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 8 number of (partly) foreign owned companies | 450 | 850 | 175 | 400 | - | IFC PSD program |
| Indicator 9 FDI, in euro | 65 | 190 | 35 | 80 | - | IFC |
| Indicator 10 imports into South Sudan, in euro | 575 | 775 | 690 | 710 | - | no data |
| Indicator 11 exports from South Sudan, in euro | | | | | - | no data |

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| **Result Question 3.2b:** To what extent has your programme contributed to this results? Which outputs and (intermediary) outcomes were achieved? | The embassy informs and advises businesses on possibilities where and when they arise.<br>In most cases this boils down to the embassy cautioning against taking risks in cases in which opportunities are uncertain.<br><br>Of course Dutch investors and traders who encounter setbacks and complications are advised and assisted to reduce damage to trade and investment between South Sudan and the Netherlands. | | | | | |
| | **Baseline** | **Target 2017** | **Result 2012** | **Result 2013** | **Result 2014** | **Source** |
| Indicator 8 number of Dutch companies companies active in South Sudan | 2 | 12 | 4 | 8 | - | no data |
| Indicator 9 FDI by Dutch companies, in euro | 0 | 2 | 0.1 | 1 | - | no data |
| Indicator 10 imports into South Sudan, in euro | 1 | 2.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | - | no data |
| Indicator 11 exports from South Sudan, in euro | | | | | - | no data |

| Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result area 3 | More efficient markets and an improved business climate |
|---|---|
| D. Results achieved much poorer than planned<br><br>Reasons for result achieved: | The succesful investment conference in december 2013 gave hope for economic development and FDI. This hope has been wiped out quickly thereafter.<br><br>The business climate has worsened.<br>South Sudan is one of the worst countries to do business, according to the Doing Business index of IFC. |
| Implications for planning: | The bad business environment cannot be improved on relatively short notice by developing (new) laws and regulations. Because draft laws and regulations often are not even presented to parliament. If passed they are not implemented and they are not enforced.<br><br>The embassy focuses on opportunities in the private sector.<br>SSADP is a strong tool in this respect, on the condition that the financial sector will effectively start to provide loans to (agri-)businesses. Both with banks and MFIs.<br>Also with a view to addressing this problem of access to finance, the embassy pushes for activation of window 2 of DGGF, and involvement of FMO in South Sudan.<br><br>Construction of selected feeder roads in the southern part of South Sudan, working with State governments, can be very beneficial for private sector development and is feasible. In addition to Chinese companies and companies from Uganda and Kenya, there is some Dutch capacity in road construction. And in road building and transport equipment.<br><br>Development of the dairy sector (north of the country, but also Easten Equatoria) and of irrigated agriculture (Bahr el Ghazal) will present opportunities, but security issues are coomplications here.<br>Best opportunities, building on presence and expertise of Dutch organisations, are offered by the Green Belt. |

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